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and Southern Hotel.WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Ebbitt
House.

Indiana Republican Editorial Association.

The winter meeting of the Republican Editor-
ial Association of Indiana will be held in Indi-
anapolis, Thursday, Feb. 20, afternoon and even-
ing. For this occasion the following interesting
programme has been prepared and will be ren-
dered:

Afternoon meeting at 2 o'clock in the parlor of
the Denison Hotel.

First—President's annual address, Gen. Reub
Williams, of Warsaw, Indiana, Republican.

Second—"The Country Paper in Politics," C. H.
Chase, of Elkhart Review.

Third—"Importance of Unity of the Republican
Press," T. H. Adams, of Vincennes Commercial.

Fourth—"The Republican Editorial Association
of Indiana," Gen. Jasper Packard, of New Al-
bany Tribune.

Fifth—Election of officers for ensuing year.

An evening meeting will be held at the Y. M.
C. A. Hall at 8 o'clock, with the following pro-
gramme:

First—"The Infamies of the Last Legislature,"
Hon. Hiram Brownlee, of Marion.

Second—"Ballot Reform," Hon. M. W. Fields, of
Princeton.

Good music will be rendered at the evening
meeting. The general public is cordially invited
to attend these meetings, particularly the evening
meeting. Every Republican editor in Indi-
ana is urged to be present at both afternoon and
evening sessions.

REUB WILLIAMS, President.
J. A. KAUTZ, Secretary.

KOKOMO, Ind., Feb. 7.

The "better element" in the Demo-
cratic party is like the milk sickness—in
the next township.

From being a red-hot advocate of the
renomination of Mr. Cleveland, the St.
Louis Republic has become a follower
of Governor Campbell, of Ohio.

In the two counties of Kentucky where
the feuds are so bitter that courts are
rarely held there are no churches, and
probably very few school-houses.

The County Democracy of New York
city has reorganized on a platform of
down with Tammany and up with Cleve-
land. But Tammany is a hard one to
down.

Will the Democrats in the House,
when the debate closes on the rules to-
day, vote or sit silent in their seats?
They have had all the time they asked
for.

Of course it was impossible for the
Republicans to win the game in New
Jersey when there were thousands of
"jokers" in the deck and the Democrats
held them all.

DAVE READY, the Barnwell (S. C.)
lyncher who prayed before killing a negro,
has been arrested. Now let us see if
a South Carolina court will convict a
white man for murdering a negro.

If Grover Cleveland continues to box
the compass of political reform, perhaps
he will have something to say, after
awhile, in favor of honest elections in
the South. And then, again, perhaps not.

MR. CLEVELAND says that he has never
thought of ballot reform in connection
with its effect on the Democratic party
—which goes to show that he does not
read the ablest Democratic papers in the
land.

SPEAKER REED has done more for
any Speaker the House ever did to rid
parliamentary law of the riders and rub-
bish piled on it, and to give effect to its
true intent. Mr. Reed is a genuine re-
former.

The French temperament is peculiarly
adapted to hero-worship, and the gov-
ernment of France will make a very
stupid mistake if it gives the young
Duke of Orleans an opportunity to pose
as a martyr by keeping him two years in
prison.

When a man holding a great office
contributes \$10,000 to secure a re-election
he would violate no rules of good
taste by keeping his mouth closed when
the question of vote-buying was under
discussion. Grover Cleveland is de-
ficient in good taste.

THE Mississippi Legislature has ap-
propriated \$10,000 to erect a confederate
monument in the State-house yard. This
is the Democratic way of recognizing
patriotism, the Democratic idea of patri-
otism being devotion to a section, a
State and a lost cause.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal says
"only one force can overthrow trusts,
and that is competition." Yet the C.-J.
favors a policy which would destroy
American industries and give foreign
manufacturers undisputed control of our
markets. Then good-bye to competi-
tion.

SENATOR PADDOCK says the interstate-
commerce law has cost Nebraska at least
\$10,000,000 since it was enacted. That
might not be an unmitigated evil if it
could be shown that the law has ben-
efited the country at large to a much
greater extent but that has not been

shown, and probably cannot be. Kansas
has suffered in the same way, and, per-
haps, to an equal extent as Nebraska, by
high rates of transportation, making it
practically impossible for farmers to
market their corn. A few cities and
trade centers, especially terminal points,
may have benefited by the law, but it
is doubtful if the country at large has
been. It was an experimental measure,
and the experiment has not been greatly
successful. The long-and-short-haul
clause seems to be the main point of at-
tack, and will probably be repealed or
materially amended.

THE CANNING INDUSTRY AND TIN.

The convention of the Western
Canned-goods Association, now being
held here, has brought out some inter-
esting discussions concerning a business
of universal interest. Every family in
the land uses canned fruits and vege-
tables, and is interested in the success-
ful conduct of the business and the in-
troduction of improved methods. Inci-
dentally the tariff question came under
discussion in connection with the price
of cans as affected by that of tin-plate.
The price of cans is a material item in
the cost of canned goods, though differ-
ent speakers in the convention differed
as to the relation the cost of cans bears
to that of the goods. Mr. Seager, the
president of the convention, said "the
consumer was now paying as much for
the can as for the food it contained." Mr.
Ballinger said "the cost of two-pen-
ny cans at Chicago was about 22
cents a dozen." Mr. Smith, of Baltimore,
said: "At the average price of two-pen-
ny standard goods to-day the cost of
the cans is about one-fifth, the propor-
tion, however, varying from one-eighth
to one-third." Mr. Judge, of Baltimore,
estimated the cost of the can approxi-
mately as one-half the cost of the
whole. These estimates vary from
one-fifth to one-half. Perhaps a
fair estimate would be to say the can
represents one-third of the price of the
finished goods.

As to the effect of the tariff on the
price of cans, Mr. Seager thought an in-
crease of duty on foreign tin would in-
crease the price of cans, and he favored
a removal of the present duty as a
means of cheapening canned goods to
consumers. Perhaps he might have
been influenced more than he was aware
by a desire to have the cost of cans re-
duced to the packer. Another speaker
said that by careful computation he had
found that the proposed increase in the
duty would raise the price of cans 7
cents a dozen. Seven-twelfths of a cent
per can would not be an appreciable in-
crease. If the proposed increase would
add so little to the cost of cans, the re-
peal of the present duty could not pos-
sibly cheapen them much.

The Journal does not believe that a
repeal of the present duty on tin would
cheapen the cost of canned goods an
iota to consumers, and it believes the
levying of a fairly protective duty, so as
to develop the manufacture of American
tin, would soon result in the production
of a better article of tin than we now
have, at a lower price than we are now
paying. This is the teaching of experi-
ence, and has been the result in a great
many cases. Present duty on tin is
25 per cent, ad valorem, or 1 cent a
pound. This was intended to be a pro-
tective duty, but it is not. It should
be increased to a point that would
make it protective, and induce the
development of the American tin-
plate industry. Then, in a very short
time, we should have more and better
tin, at lower prices, than we have
now. The British tin now imported is
of a very inferior quality, because
British manufacturers have a monopoly
of the market and take advantage of
the fact to palm off a cheap and nasty
article. We need better tin not only for
the canning industry, but for tin roofs
and many other purposes. Under a pro-
tective duty we would soon have it. We
have in the United States all the ele-
ments and facilities for an extensive tin-
plate industry, the only thing lacking
being a protective duty against foreign
manufacturers. Once established, the
industry would give employment to a
large number of workmen whose wages
would be paid and spent at home, and
would result in reducing the price of
tin, not only to canners and consumers
of canned goods, but to the entire Ameri-
can people. At present we are building
up the tin-plate industry in Great Britain.
The London Iron and Steel Trades
Journal, in a recent issue, stated that
within five years the number of tin-
plate works in the United Kingdom has
increased from 367 to 480, and the pro-
ductive capacity nearly 50 per cent, ad-
ding, "the export demand has expanded
enormously." It is chiefly the Ameri-
can market that has caused this expan-
sion and built up this great industry.
We are in favor of developing an Ameri-
can industry instead, and of keeping at
home the enormous sum we now send
abroad every year to benefit British
manufacturers and British workmen.

TAXATION IN ENGLAND.

Admirers of the British system of tax-
ation who would have our tariff laws
modeled after it, neglect to state that
while the British tariff law is simple its
excise system is more comprehensive
and onerous than our internal revenue
system was in war times. Thus, a
license as a barrister at law costs \$250;
as a doctor of medicine, \$50; a notary
public, \$150. Carriages pay \$3.75 a year,
and wagons the same. All kinds of
legal papers, affidavits, articles of agree-
ment, contracts, bills of lading, promis-
sory notes, bills of exchange, drafts,
bonds, deeds, leases, mortgages, etc.,
carry a heavy stamp tax. Every
owner of oge horse, mule, or other
beast of burden in Great Britain is
taxed \$30 a year, and for each
additional animal \$10.50 a year. Every
farm-house in the kingdom worth \$100
a year is taxed 18 cents a year. The
holders of insurance policies pay an an-
nual tax on them. Every transfer of
property by deed, will or inheritance
pays a heavy tax. Every male servant
in the kingdom pays an annual tax of
\$3.75, and every employer of a servant
pays \$10.50 a year for the privilege. A
marriage license costs \$25. There is a
tax on all rents and incomes. Hotels and
theaters pay \$100 a year. Railroads are

taxed \$10 a year on every \$500 worth of
passenger traffic, and \$25 a year on other
traffic. These are only a few of the
items in the British excise or internal
revenue law. While free-traders are
praising the beautiful simplicity of the
British tariff they are discreetly silent
about the other. As to the British tariff,
coffee, free, in this country, pays a duty
there of 2-3 cents a pound; tea, free
here, pays 12-15 cents a pound, and to-
bacco pays a tariff duty of 87-1-2 cents
a pound, besides a heavy excise tax on all
dealers in the article. Taking the whole
system of taxation together, customs
and excise duties, our system is much
better and far less oppressive, burden-
some and annoying.

POSTMASTER DUCKWORTH.

A few days since the Postoffice De-
partment was informed by the post-
master at Sharon, Ga., that he was
threatened with bodily injury, and had
been practically ostracized by a consid-
erable portion of his fellow-citizens be-
cause he had accepted the collection
and distribution of the limited amount
of letters and newspapers handled in
that office. The natural in-
ference would have been that the
very high-toned denizens of Sharon
were indignant because some "Repub-
lican nigger" had been made postmaster
for the sole purpose of insulting them.
In that event, the indignant Sharonites
would have received the sympathy of
the Democracy generally, and their riv-
et of denunciation would have been
swollen to a Mississippi by the addition
of that copious indignation, so natural a
product of the Democrat in his native
State. But the report which the De-
partment received and gave to the pub-
lic was that Postmaster Duckworth
is a white man, fully qualified,
and indorsed by quite a number of the
best citizens. What, then, is the mat-
ter with Duckworth? Is he a Republi-
can? No; he is reported as an inde-
pendent Democrat. Two postoffice in-
spectors were ordered to Sharon to in-
vestigate. If there was such a creation
in the world as an independent Demo-
crat the whole power of the
federal government would be exer-
cised to protect such an anomaly.
The inspectors failed to find an
independent Democrat in the postmaster.
What, then, can be the truth? Simply
this: Duckworth, say those who have
opposed him, "having been a Democrat,
has turned Republican to get the office." For
this alleged offense his life is to be
made a burden unto him if, indeed, such
a thing as life is permitted him. But
white-winged peace seems hovering
over Sharon and circling about the head
of Duckworth. His friend has pub-
lished a "card" in the Augusta Chroni-
cle declaring that Duckworth is a
Democrat, has never been anything
else than a Democrat, and now that he
knows how perilous it is to hale old age
to be anything but a Democrat, he de-
clares, or his friend does, that he never
will be anything but a Democrat. Two
other Democrats would like the office,
but Duckworth will hold on as a Demo-
crat appointed by the present adminis-
tration. And now the few people in
Sharon who patronize the postoffice and
spell out the badly-written names on
their letters will be at rest. No rene-
gade Democrat, or Republican, will have
charge of their limited mails or pollute
them with his touch. Duckworth is a
Democrat. If he were not, no life in-
surance company that pays its obliga-
tions would write his name in one of its
policies.

HISTORY REVIVED.

A recent Washington dispatch reads as
follows:
The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent
to the Senate a statement of the amount of
Indian trust funds invested in State bonds,
which have not been paid at maturity. This
statement shows the total amount in de-
fault to be \$2,864,347, of which the principal
is \$1,559,098, the balance being interest.
This aggregate amount is made up as fol-
lows: Arkansas, \$220,280; principal, \$100,000;
Florida, \$300,100; principal, \$132,000; Louisi-
ana, \$72,940; principal, \$37,000; North Caro-
lina, \$235,130; principal, \$120,000; South Caro-
lina, \$337,940; principal, \$132,000; Tennessee,
\$630,651; principal, \$314,606; Virginia, \$980,
140; principal, \$541,000.

What are known as the "Indian trust
funds" were sums of money paid various
tribes of Indians by the government
and held in trust, the interest being paid
as annuities. Very strangely a large
amount of these funds were invested in
the bonds of the States above named.
The bonds were not regarded as first-
class securities at the time. These
funds were held in the custody of Jacob
Thompson, Secretary of the Interior
under Mr. Buchanan, and directly in
charge of a Southern clerk named
Bailey. Secretary of War Floyd, who
had, at the time of the discovery of the
robbery, gone South to be a rebel, had
signed the acceptance of some transpor-
tation contractors for nearly a million
dollars, which they had not earned,
and which they could not earn
for some time. These were sold
to brokers in New York. This
act of Floyd's was clearly malfeasance.
Other security was required of the con-
tractors than the acceptances, who, hav-
ing become acquainted with the cus-
tom of the bonds, Bailey, by some
means induced him to turn over a part
of them as additional security. As the
war cloud spread over the country the
value of the bonds declined, the New
York parties demanded more security,
and more Southern bonds were fur-
nished, the total being \$870,000. Floyd
was already in Dixie, and Thompson had
been there, but when he was apprised
of the loss of the bonds he came to
Washington for a short season. Con-
gress made an investigation, but the
committee, being Democratic, mildly
censured Floyd, and the Washington
grand jury indicted him. Nothing,
however, could be done except for the
government to meet the interest and
restore the fund. The bonds had be-
come practically worthless, even if the
government could have found them.
The result is that the treasury is saddled
with the responsibility, and will continue
to be. How far Floyd's treason, which had
led him to sell all the arms he could to
the South the year before war began,
and to place munitions of war where the
secessionists could seize them, led him
to be responsible for this crime is not
clearly known. It was mild compared

with other treasonable offenses while in
the Buchanan Cabinet. It is well to re-
call these matters once in a while, since
reviewing history may prevent its re-
peating itself.

It will be remembered that at the time
of the funeral of Jefferson Davis, Capt.
Gray, then commander of the Grand
Army of the Republic in the Department
of the Gulf, achieved great notoriety by
becoming conspicuous, and by attempt-
ing to commit the organization to his ab-
surd position, which he failed to do. To
get even with the veterans who de-
nounced him, he set about organizing
colored posts, charters for which, up to
that time, for some unknown cause, had
been refused by the managers of the or-
ganization. He now has nine col-
ored posts in the department. At the
recent department meeting the dele-
gates of the colored posts consti-
tuted a majority, re-elected Gray com-
mander, and all the other officials. Mean-
while the delegates of the white
posts met at another place and chose an-
other list of officers. The question will
go to the next national encampment,
where it will present an exceedingly in-
teresting issue. In all the States of the
North there are colored posts and col-
ored members in white posts.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Charleston
(S. C.) News and Courier, writing from
another town in that State and favoring
a bill to provide for the removal of the
negroes to Africa, makes this truly re-
markable statement:

One thing that makes the white people
for the bill is the amalgamation of the
two races. There are now very few real
negroes in this section. Most of them are
mulattoes, ranging from a ginger-cake
color to white. And it is against this in-
future generations that the white man
would now provide in the Butler-Morgan
bill.

In the face of this statement the out-
cry of Southern whites against the pos-
sibility of social equality with the blacks
takes on a new and humorous aspect.
The equality recommended and prac-
ticed in the North does not involve a
change in the complexion of the race.
It would be interesting to know whether
the South Carolinians represented by
this correspondent favor the deporta-
tion for their own protection from con-
taminating association or for the pro-
tection of the negroes.

The confusion attendant upon the
rush of settlers into the Sioux reserva-
tion, just thrown open, leads several
ponderous Democratic exchanges to criti-
cize the administration for allowing a
repetition of the Oklahoma business. It
is noticeable, however, that none of
them offer a plan by which the scramble
for the coveted territory could have
been avoided. There was no law to
prevent the boomers from camping on
the borders of the promised land, and
the government could not well limit the
size of the crowd by proclamation, nor
thin it down by ordering superfluous
members shot as they staked their
claims. There are some things that
American citizens can safely be left to
arrange for themselves, and one is the
opening of a new territory.

ABOUT the silliest attack yet made
upon the administration is that of the
Chicago Herald denouncing the opening
of the Sioux reservation as "an act of
injustice" to the farming industry in
opening up new agricultural lands when
the prices for farm products are already
so low. Time was when the hardy pio-
neer cleared his little farm in the wil-
derness and produced from it all the
necessities of life for himself and family,
and there are still in the country farm-
ers whose purchases of "store goods"
are confined to sugar, coffee, salt, pep-
per, hats and shoes. Land is the great
giver of life and all life's necessities.
The proposition that poverty is increased
by the cultivation of new and rich agri-
cultural lands is the very acme of ridi-
culous economic absurdity.

If the privilege of voting had not
been taken away from the women of
Utah the gentiles of Salt Lake City
would not have won the victory they
have. The suffragists, who are about to
make their annual assault upon Con-
gress, and who have on several occa-
sions denounced the action of the gov-
ernment in limiting the suffrage in that
Territory as an outrage upon women in
general, will do well to restrain their
wrath until after their labors with the
legislators are over. The Mormon idea
is not popular in Congress this year, and
the suffragists are not likely to aid their
cause by attacking any measure in-
tended to check it.

THERE is a fine field for electoral re-
form, as well as for "Jersey justice," in
New Jersey. An investigation of the
last election, now being made, shows
that in one precinct of Jersey City 241
more votes were cast than were regis-
tered, the excess all being for the Demo-
cratic candidate. In another precinct
61 fraudulent Democratic ballots were
found, and in still another, where only
270 ballots were cast, the returns showed
471, of which 231, more than the entire
number of ballots cast, were counted for
the Democratic candidate. It is a fine
old reform party.

The classification of the members of
the original incorporators of the world's
fair in New York on political prefer-
ences caused the Tribune to remark that
Jay Gould has not acted with the Republi-
can party for several years, and it is
alleged that he contributed liberally to
the Cleveland campaign fund. The
Tribune remarks that while Mr. Hunt-
ington is classed as a Republican, he has
sunk nearly a million dollars in the
philanthropic work of printing a Demo-
cratic organ in New York City—the Star.

THE investigation by the New Jersey
Legislature develops a beautiful state
of affairs in the Democratic stronghold
of Jersey City. It is small wonder that
Abbett was elected by such an over-
whelming majority, when it is evident
that the election judges threw in Demo-
cratic votes by the handful, and then
added them to the tally-sheets by the
dozen, just for good measure.

WHEN Southern statesmen in Congress
solemnly advocate the deportation of
the negroes their speeches should be la-
beled buncombe at once, and given un-

heeded by their associates who have
serious business on hand. There is noth-
ing the Southern white people want less
than to lose the colored laborers, as the
threats of lynching the emigration
agents plainly show. To declare in
pompous oratory that the negro must
"go" is one thing; to do without him is
another and very different affair.

THE New York Evening Post remarks
with surprising ingenuousness that "one
can praise no act of General Harrison's
without the use of a 'but' or two." For
"one" substitute what the Post really
means—"the mugwump"—and the lan-
guage describes the distinctive charac-
teristic of the mugwump tribe. It is
constitutionally determined to pick flaws
in every act of a Republican administra-
tion.

The reply of General Powell Clayton,
of Arkansas, to the speech of the late
Mr. Grady before the Boston Merchants'
Club is highly commended for its sound-
ness and moderation. He declares that
an educational qualification for voters
and national aid of public schools will
help both races in the South. He urged
that Congress should do something to
insure honest elections in the South.

It requires a Democratic paper of re-
markably small calibre to print a state-
ment that "it is said the scheme to rush
through the lottery bill in North Dakota
was backed by Harrison's Republican
administration at Washington." The
administration and Shah of Persia were
almost equally active in that lottery
fight.

ANARCHISTS who subscribe for the
Sentinel because it denounces courts and
juries for punishing their brethren will
presently be protesting against the irregu-
larity of the supply. Their interesting
organ has had no such denunciation in
its columns for two days. Why is this
thus?

THE following tribute to the memory of
the late Dr. Thomas B. Harvey, of this city,
is taken from the St. Louis Medical Mirror:
Now and then nature builds a man on a heroic
plan, strong of limb, stature elegant, every bone
muscular suggestive of power, and his mind
with it a brain such as is rarely met with, and
a heart as big as all the world. Dr. Harvey
was such a man. A man who for forty years
has been a power in the profession; a man around
whom his fellows flocked as round a leader of
great ability—a leader whose plans could
never be dragged or soiled. Every line in his
make-up pointed upward. He was one of the
most noble, frank and straightforward of
men. There was never any difficulty in telling
where to find him; he never hesitated, and was
never afraid to say what he knew to be true
with regard to every question, and promptly an-
nounced his position. He never attempted to
carry water on both shoulders. He was in
every sense of the word, one of the noblest
works of God—an honest man. He was respect-
ed by enemies, for even they knew that he was
open and true. He was idolized by his friends.
He was one of the great, big, broad, grand men
whom every man could look up to, and in look-
ing up to him, all could feel that, if they needed
him, he would not desert them. He was a con-
scientious, thorough, and successful surgeon in
his profession; one of the best of his time.
He lived to the age of Methuselah, he would
have been one of the young men of the profes-
sion, and no member of the profession was so
young but he could feel that he could call hands
with Dr. Harvey, and claim him as his own.

A RIO JANEIRO dispatch says the news of
the recognition of the Brazilian republic
by this government caused great rejoicing
among the people. When it reached Rio
the event was celebrated by the firing of
a national salute by all the forts in the har-
bor, while fire-works were set off at night.
In the afternoon members of the
provisional Cabinet formally called upon United
States Minister Adams and Consul-general
Dockery and expressed their high sense of
gratification at the action of the United
States government.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Does the British government levy a duty on
grain imported? If so, how much per bushel of
each?

COLFAX, Ind.
It levies no duty on grain of any kind.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

DR. EDWARD MCGLYNN is recovering
rapidly in Brooklyn from the bronchial
affection, that recently overcame him in
Chicago.

LORD LYTTON, British minister at Paris,
will spend the next two months in the
south of France. He has just recovered
from a grip.

GOVERNOR BRACKETT, of Massachusetts,
says he neither expects nor intends to hold
any public office after his retirement from
the governorship.

THE last surviving signer of the Texan
Declaration of Independence, Col. S. W.
Blount, died at his home in San Augustine,
Tex., Sunday morning.

AUSTIN CORBIN was a school-teacher in
New Hampshire, and on one occasion some
of the big boys tried to thrash him and got
badly thrashed for the pains.

GENERAL BUTLER has presented to the
New Hampshire Historical Society a valu-
able collection of books and paintings relat-
ing to the early history of that State.

PHIL ARMOUR's next big drive is said to
be to take the American market for extract
of beef away from the famous German
chemist, Liebig, by manufacturing such an
extract in Chicago.

It is said that in the depths of Africa the
natives still retain the memory of Sir
Charles Baker, and especially of his wife,
who traveled there with him many years
ago. They call him, it is said, "Long
beard," and his wife "Morning Star."

A RESIDENT of the State of Pennsylvania
came near going through life with a name
that would have made him miserable. The
name was Lynn C. Doyle, and strange to
say, no one present at his baptism noticed the
strange sound it made when pro-
nounced.

MISS MARY MORRIS, daughter of William
Morris, the poet and Socialist, possesses a
great talent for embroidery and designing.
She is turning it to account by starting a
regular business, where she receives orders
for work and gives steady employment to a
number of women.

THE late Mr. Talbot, Father of the Eng-
lish House of Commons, lost a fortune of
\$25,000,000. It is to be divided among his
daughters, the eldest daughter receiving the
major portion. Miss Talbot thus be-
comes the wealthiest woman in England
with the exception of Lady Howard de
Walden.

MISS CHARLOTTE ROBINSON has the honor
of printing on her business cards, "Decora-
tion to her Majesty." Miss Robinson is a
brown-haired, bright-eyed, well-educated
little lady, with a musical voice and an
American alertness of demeanor. She has
shops—one in London and the other in
Manchester—both of which she supervises.

It has just been a century since the birth
of John Howard, the prison philanthropist.
He had a genius for his work and began a
great reform, which is not ended yet.
Civilization has been so busy building
prisons that it has forgot to look after
hovels or to humanize jails and peniten-
tiaries. But even on these dark places the
light of kindness begins to break.

Mrs. WILLIAM HUGHES, a brother of
"Tom Brown" Hughes, died last week at
Long Branch. He came to this country in
1876 to help establish the English colony of
Riverside in Tennessee, but had lived at Long
Branch for seven years past. Major Hughes
was a veteran of the Crimea, and was on
half pay from the English government.

THERE is no country like France for
starting journals. During 1889 no less than
500 new newspapers were brought out, of